THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

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POETRY.

WE'RE GROWING OLD.

BY BEATRICE.

We're growing old together, Jenny,
We're growing old together,
But with the help of God, Jenny,
We'll brave this wintry weather;
For our hearts, untouched by care, Jenny,
Can keep away the chill,
Let the storms of life beat round them
As ruddy as they will!

We're growing old together, Jenny,
Our locks are silvery white;
But the sparkle of thine eye, Jenny,
Hath its look of old delight;
Thy voice has that warm music in it
As when we both were young;
Ah, I have loved it more, Jenny,
Than the sweetest song e'er sung!

We're growing old together, Jenny,
How it makes my old heart thrill!
As in fancy I roam o'er the bridge
To thy old haunt 'neath the hill,
Where, through the tall red cedars
The light came softly down,
And fell, with a softened radiance,
Upon thy tresses brown.

And the velvet blush upon the flower
Was not more deep than thine,
And thy eyes refused to meet my gaze,
As I asked thee to be mine.
'Twas a happy moment for me, Jenny,
And proud with all the rest,
When you yielded up your woman's soul
Unto this faithful breast!

Hast ever fell'n thy heart, Jenny,
Repentance for the same?
And grieved, that thou must bear with me
My fortunes and my name?
Ah, by that half-reproachful look
I see how dark the thought,
We have not journeyed, side by side,
Unweariedly, for naught!

For we're growing old together, Jenny,
As our hearts grow young with love;
We fear not the winter of age, Jenny,
While the heaven looks bright above!
And the joy of doing good, Jenny,
Unto our neighboring ken,
Hath kept our spirits young, Jenny,
Though we're threescore and ten!

EXTRACTS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The report of the committee of shareholders appointed to investigate the proceedings of the management of the Great Western Railway of Canada has just been made public. The document is a sweeping indictment against those intrusted with the conduct of the undertaking. It is estimated that about a million sterling of the shareholders money has been misappropriated or wasted, and the committee assert that "transactions have come to light of so questionable a character that in their opinion the best legal advice should at once be had as to the proper proceedings to be instituted against the persons concerned."—*London News.*

A MISER.—A widow, sixty-six years of age, named Deze Roche, died a few days ago at Lottinghun (Pas de Calais). According to the opinion of the medical men her death was caused by starvation. In taking an inventory of her effects, there were found eight or ten handsome dresses, a silk shawl; and, although the woman was clothed in rags, 160 chemises. There were also discovered, hid in different places, nearly 1000*l.* in old crown pieces and copper coins. She left land to the value of 20,000*l.*, besides 4300*l.* worth of other property.—*London Times.*

LAND IMPROVEMENT IN IRELAND.—A return has been made to the House of Lords, showing that under the act of, 1847, for facilitating the improvement of landed property in Ireland, there was issued to landed proprietors up to the 31st March last, 1,557,745*l.* The repayments are made on the principle of an annuity, and rentcharge to the amount of 819,357*l.* had already been paid for these advances; a small portion had been redeemed (169,563*l.*), and there remained to become payable 1,238,655*l.* The arrears at the date mentioned were 10,946*l.*, of which about 7,000*l.* became due only within the twelvemonth, the rentcharge payable in the year amounting in the whole to a little over 100,000*l.* These advances were taken at first to a very great extent, as much as 350,000*l.* a year, but the amount taken now is about 30,000*l.* a year.—*Ib.*

AWFUL MORTALITY AMONG "THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND."—On Tuesday, February 12th, 1861, the Bishop of Oxford presented to the House of Lords a petition against legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, signed by "The Women of England"—not a majority, not a part of them—but by the whole of them! All the women of England, wives and wives' sisters—all had petitioned against the obnoxious bill! The matter appeared so important that immediate application was made to the officers of the House of Lords for a sight of this unprecedented monster petition, when it was found to have been signed by just forty-two persons. Here was an overwhelming phenomenon! All the women of England dead or gone out of the country except forty-two. And these forty-two all collected in Great Yarmouth, Chatteris, and Hampstead, and all so illiterate and feeble as to be obliged to get men to sign for them—the greater part of the signatures being evidently written by one or two men.—*Ib.*

VALUE OF A CROWN.—The crown of England is valuable enough to found half a dozen moderate colleges. The twenty diamonds round the circle are worth $150,000; two large centre diamonds, $20,000; fifty-four smaller diamonds in the angle, $270,000; four crosses each composed of twenty-five diamonds, $60,000; four large diamonds on the top of the crosses, $20,000; twelve large diamonds in the *fleur-de-lis*, $50,000; eighteen small ones in the same, $10,000; pearls and diamonds in the arches and crosses, $50,000; also one hundred and forty-six small ones, $25,000; twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross, $150,000; two circles or pearls about the rim, $15,000: value of precious stones, exclusive of metal, $820,000.

LONDON PUBLIC HOUSES.—London contains 5,279 public houses, 3517 beershops, 2600 tea dealers and grocers, 1300 dairymen, 1250 doctors, 500 undertakers, 1650 millinery establishments, 3000 attorneys, 3900 barristers, and 100,000 servant girls. In London every branch of any particular business is distinct from every other.

THE Presbyterians of Ireland have now five synods and nearly five hundred places of worship.

CANADIAN NEWS.

GAELIC IN CANADA.—On a beautiful autumnal evening we were sailing up the Ottawa, in a small steamer, which was conveying, among other passengers, some Indians, along with a band of Highlanders, to cut down trees and lumber in the distant backwoods. The sun had set, and the dark forests seemed to mingle with the dark river. The one stood in relief against the calm sky, with its glittering stars, which the other reflected from its glassy surface. While pacing the upper deck, we were suddenly startled by a full chorus of a Gaelic song which burst forth from a large group occupying the main deck, and immediately below where we happened to be standing. On joining the group we saw about twenty stalwart men (who had not hitherto attracted our attention) sitting in a semi-circle, and in Highland fashion, swinging their handkerchiefs pressed like a rope from hand to hand, singing and keeping time to a familiar Gaelic song. When it ceased we drew near, and asked what language they spoke. "Gaelic" was the reply of one of the party. "Is that a spoken language?" was the next question. "It is, and the best," was the only information returned. "Where is it spoken?" we again asked. "In the Highlands of Scotland," said the same person, who assumed to be interpreter; for on again requesting that a few words might be slowly and distinctly uttered, the said spokesman uttered a few epithets in Gaelic to his countrymen, expressive of contempt, and were advised in the same language "to let the ignorant fellow alone." But from courtesy he slowly asked, in his native tongue, "Pray, from what part of the world are you?" As slowly was the reply given, in Gaelic, "From the old Highlands of Scotland!" It was like an electric shock to the party. Every man bounded to his feet, took off his bonnet, crowded round the speaker, and gave him a Highland welcome and hearty "God bless you!" Only one of the men could speak English; all were enthusiastic Highlanders, yet *all had been born in Canada*, and not one had ever left it! It was while on this journey we halted at the village of St. Eustache. On entering a French *auberge* to get some refreshments for the driver of our conveyance, we addressed an intelligent black-eyed girl, first in English, then in French and German; but getting no reply except a shake of a head whose face beamed with intelligence, a last attempt was made to be understood by speaking in Gaelic, when the face shone with increased light, like sunrise breaking over a knoll of blooming heather. The girl had come the day before only from the Canadian district of Lochiel, and had no acquired any language "but her own."—*Good Words.*

TRADE OF CANADA.—The following is a comparative statement of the Imports and Exports of Canada for the ten years ending 31st December, 1860:—

	Importations.	*Exportations.*
1851	$21,434,790	$13,810,674
1852	20,288,492	15,307,607
1853	31,881,436	23,801,313
1854	40,322,825	23,019,190
1855	30,686,169	24,188,469
1856	43,584,387	32,647,017
1857	39,428,584	27,066,624
1858	29,978,527	23,472,609
1859	33,355,161	24,706,981
1860	24,341,621	34,631,890

The exports of 1860 were larger than in any previous year since Canada had an existence—a fact speaking loudly in favor of the industry of our farmers, for we have often had much larger prices than in 1860.—*Toronto Globe.*

The election contest in the county of Grey has resulted in the election of Mr Farrer, a farmer, over Solicitor General Morrison, backed by government influence. This is the fourth abortive attempt made by the Solicitor General to obtain a seat in the House, and notwithstanding the repeated defeats which he has sustained, he still retains his position as a Cabinet Minister, in defiance of public sentiment and the first principles of Responsible Government.

The census returns were nearly complete when the last mail left, showing an increase in the population of Upper Canada, since 1852, of nearly 20 per cent., while that of Lower Canada, during the same period, is only about 38 per cent. These figures may be taken as a near approximation to the final result, which will soon be known. Should this calculation prove correct, Upper Canada has a population of 1,520,000, and Lower Canada 1,140,000, giving the former 380,000 over the latter, which will entitle Upper Canada to an increased representation in Parliament.

It is rumored that the Hon. Sir Allan N. McNab will be appointed Governor of Barbadoes, vice the Hon. F. Hincks, to be promoted to the Governorship of Jamaica. Sir Allan is entitled to a Governorship, and will make an excellent Governor.

The New Yorkers, dissatisfied with the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, have passed resolutions in Senate to protect their commerce from the alledged unfair working of this treaty. These resolutions were passed by a vote of 18 to 7.

An Indian newspaper in the Ojibway language, called *Petaubun*, or, Peep of Day, is published in Sarnia, C. W., by the Rev. Thos. Hurlburt, Wesleyan Missionary, who is master of two Indian languages.

The oil springs in Enniskillen, County Lambton, are exciting deep interest, and several good speculations have been made. We saw an account of one man purchasing a lot for $600, and in a few weeks sold it for $6,000.

A cotton manufactory is proposed to be built in Toronto by a company. This will be the second factory, Messrs. Gordon & McKay having erected one at Thorold, which will soon be in operation.

From official returns, it appears that the value of foreign goods imported into Canada during the year 1860, is $34,441,621, the duties upon which amounted to $4,758,465.

Governor Head, accompanied by his family and suite, arrived at Quebec on the 23d February, and met with a very cool reception, very much such a one as Governor Douglas meets with when he pays us his semi-annual visit. The general impression is that he will not disgrace the gubernatorial chair of Canada much longer.

Mr. Rodier has for the fourth time been elected Mayor of Montreal.

It is feared the "Anderson case" may result in a serious misunderstanding between the Canadian and American Governments.

THE GOLD REGION.—Rev. Thomas Starr King, in a letter about the California gold region to the Boston *Transcript*, says: "It is an area equal to the whole of New England, and its riches are scarcely touched as yet. There is no more danger that the wheat produce will give out than that the gold harvest will. The hydraulic pipes, fed by 6,000 miles of aqueducts, may pour out their wrath without stint; the three hundred quartz mills, that cost $3,500,000, may roar day and night without fear of draining the yellow crop. It is said by some geologists here that there are single quartz veins in the State which contain more gold than is at present in circulation in all the world."

Victoria Advertisements.

ASSAY OFFICE.

MARCHAND AND CO.

Respectfully announce to the public of Victoria and British Columbia that they have opened their new office for the Assaying of Gold, Silver, Copper, and other ores, and are now fully prepared to make all assays entrusted to them with correctness and care.

Returns made in from three to six hours in bar or coin at the option of the depositor.

M. & Co. beg to refer to the following bankers:—Wells, Forgo, & co., Victoria; Macdonald & co., Victoria; Bank of British North America, Victoria; Wade & Tilton, Portland, Oregon; Davidson & May, San Francisco; Wells, Fargo, & co., San Francisco; Tallant & Wilde, San Francisco; Parrot & co., San Francisco; Sather & Church, San Francisco; Harris & co., San Francisco; Abel, Grey, & co., San Francisco.

Office in the building formerly occupied by Macdonald & co., No. 8, Yates street, Victoria. mar28

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

RECEIVE additions by nearly every steamer to their present large stock of Books, embracing most of the Modern and Ancient authors in Poetry and Fiction, Mechanics, Agriculture, History, Biography, Religion, Law, Medicine, Sciences, Music, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY,

consisting of

Blank Work, in great variety, Writing Papers and Materials, Printers' Stationery and Wrapping paper, Letter, Note, and Official Envelopes, Music and Music Paper, Drawing Books, and Instruments,

GOLD PENS AND POCKET CUTLERY,

STATIONERS' HALL,

40, YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!.

Now opening at

HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S

a splendid assortment of

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

comprising

A Larger Number of Volumes, and upon a greater variety of subjects, than has ever yet appeared in this market.

Those interested are respectfully invited to call and feast their eyes to their heart's content—Gratis—at

STATIONERS' HALL,

Yates-street, Victoria, V. I.

mh7-tc

KWONG LEE AND CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers and dealers in

Chinese Goods, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Provisions, etc.,

Cormorant-street,

between Government and Douglas-sts.

VICTORIA, V. I.

mar28

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

The undersigned has imported the finest Teeth and Plate Work that is to be found on the Pacific coast, and is ready to furnish setts or single teeth in the best style. Dentistry in all its branches will be attended to by an experienced person on application to

MR. ZELNER,

At Drug Store, corner Government and Yates-streets.

mar28

CAIRE & GRANCINI,

Dealers in

Hardware, Iron, Crockery,

Glassware, etc.,

Wharf-street, Victoria, V. I.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to.

mar28-1m

M. PRAG,

Yates-street,

offers for sale, cheap,

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Bar Iron, Steel, and Ironmongery, Stove and Tinware of every description.

Glass and Crockeryware, Wood and Willow Ware, &c.

mar28

DICKSON, CAMPBELL, & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,

VICTORIA, V. I.

H. N. Dickson & Co., - - - London.

Dickson, DeWolf, & Co., - - San Francisco

m21-3m

EDGAR & AIME,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Wholsale Dealers in

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

at their old stand,

Wharf-street, near Yates Victoria, V. I.

mar7-tc

Victoria Advertisements.

LANGLEY BRO'S

IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,

Yates-street, Victoria,

are constantly receiving

Drugs and Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

Surgical Instruments,

Paints and Oils,

Window Glass, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Just received a large assortment of reliable Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, which they offer at moderate prices. mar1-tc

G. VIGNOLO,

Importer and Wholesale dealer in

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

French Wines and Liquors, and Havana Segars,

Brick building, corner Yates and Wharf-streets.

Victoria, V. I. mh7-6m

EDWARD HENDERSON, London. ROBERT BURNABY, Victoria.

HENDERSON & BURNABY

MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

mar7-tc

GUILD, DAVID, & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

No. 10, Wharf-street, Victoria, V. I.

mar7-tc

STEWART, MELDRUM & CO.,

Johnson street, opposite Wharf street, Victoria,

Importers and Commission Merchants.

FISHING NETS.

The undersigned having been appointed sole agents for the manufactures of Messrs. J. & W. Stuart of Musselburg, have now to offer for sale a quantity of fishing nets, of various sized meshes, to which the attention of fishermen is particularly directed.

Apply to

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,

mar28 Wharf-street, Victoria.

WEBSTER AND CO.,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Leather, and Findings of every description. Also—Ladies' Shoes of all kinds. mar28

SELIM FRANKLIN & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND LAND AGENTS,

Yates street, Victoria.

TOWN LOTS in Victoria and Esquimalt, and Farming Lands disposed of at public and private sale. Surveys, Plans, Deeds, Mortgages, and Agreements prepared by competent parties attached to the office.

Merchandize, Household Furniture, etc., disposed of. Advances made on Consignments. Gold Dust Purchased. mar28

THOMAS PATTRICK, & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

corner of Government and Johnson-streets,

VICTORIA, V. mh7-tc

VICTORIA PRICES CURRENT AND SHIPPING LIST.

PUBLISHED every fortnight in time for the California Mail Steamer. The prices Current contains the correct and authentic rates and prices of all descriptions of articles in the Victoria market, as well as reliable reports of the state of trade, shipping, &c. It is as invaluable as an index and commercial authority to every merchant and tradesman as it is a desirable medium for advertising. Printed for A. F. MAIN at the office of the V. I. *Gazette*, Victoria.

SEED WHEAT.

THOMAS PATTRICK, & Co., have some choice lots of Seed Wheat on hand from Australia, Mexico, the Mediterranean, and Van Dieman's Land.

Farmers are invited to inspect samples.

For Sale by

THOMAS PATTRICK & Co.,

Corner Government and Johnson streets, Victoria.

m21-1m

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

of every description,

128, Washington streeet, San Francisco.

49 and 51, Fourth street, between J. and K streets, Sacramento.

Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton.

And First street, San Jose. je20-3m

Victoria Advertisements.

FURNITURE.

BY LATE ARRIVALS, the undersigned have received additions to their hitherto well-assorted stock of Furniture, and now offer

Painted sets, 10 pieces;

Extension Tables, 8 and 10 feet long;

Centre Tables, serpentine, and round tops, assorted sizes;

Card Tables, harp and square pillars;

Common Tables, 2½, 3 and 3½ long;

Bedsteads. Mahogany, French, Cottage, double and single;

Lounges, spring seats, in damask and leather covers;

Sofas, spring seats, hair cloth with round and pillow ends;

Desks, with full and door fronts;

Chiffoniers, walnut and mahogany, carved front, shelves, and fret work;

Bureaus, one-half marble top, scroll, and painted pine, four and six drawers.

What-nots, walnut and mahogany, 5 and 6 shelves;

Mirrors, in gilt and mahogany frames, assorted sizes, for parlors, chambers, and saloons;

Children's cribs and cradles, also high and low chairs, assorted sizes;

Chairs, mahogany, haircloth, spring seats, cane and wood seat, office, oak, dining Grecian cane, heavy barroom, and common wood seat;

Rockers, spring seats, mahogany and cane seats and backs, sewing and arm;

Sinks, washstands, chair cushions, coverlets, towel racks, willow cribs, &c.

—ALSO—

BEDDING.

Pure, curled hair, moss, wool, and straw mattresses, best feather pillows, all sizes; in the manufacture of which we use only the best materials, and guarantee all our work. PIERCE & SEYMOUR.

Broad-street, between Yates and View streets.

mar7-tc Victoria, V. I.

W. H. OLIVER,

Importer and Dealer in

FINE ENGLISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN LIQUORS

Champagnes, California Wines,

Clarets, and Brandies,

in the large and spacious Warehouse, on Johnson-st., opposite Wharf-street, Victoria, V. I.

A large stock of bonded Wines and Brandies always on hand.

To dealers, purchasing in large quantities, a liberal discount will be made for cash.

Agency of first premium California Wines, in packages and cases;

Agency of Old Sachem and Hostetter's Bitters;

Choice Claret Wines, in casks and cases, received direct from Bordeaux, via San Francisco, in bond.

Choice old French Brandies, received direct from the agents, in bond, via San Francisco.

Choice old Bourbon Whiskies;

" Port and Sherry Wines, in cask and case;

High Proof Jamaica Rum;

" Scotch Whiskey;

" Brandies and Whiskies;

" Alcohol and Spirits, in bbls and tins;

Champagne Wines, complete stock of all the favorite brands now in use;

And a general assortment of case Liquors, Cordials, Syrups, etc.

Traders and Dealers visiting Victoria will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing. All orders from British Columbia and towns on the Sound will meet with prompt attention.

mar7-6m W. H. OLIVER.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

FIRST-STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

We continue to manufacture, at the above well known stablishment,

Steam Engines,

Quartz

Flour,

Saw Mill,

and other machinery, of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

From the long experience we have had, and the superior tools and machinery, and the very large collection of patterns at our command, we feel confident that our facilities for turning out the best style of work, with dispatch, and at lowest rates, are not surpassed on the Pacific coast.

Russia Iron Screens for Quartz Mills, made at short notice. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention.

GODDARD, HANSCOM, & RANKIN,

je20-6m Late GODDARD & O.

CHOICE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES.

W. H. OLIVER,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, & SPIRITS

Johnson street opposite Wharf street,

Is in constant receipt, by every arrival, of new and fresh goods belonging to the trade, in bulk and cases.

Traders, dealers, and Proprietors of Bars, are invited to call and examine my stock, where they will find a most complete and full assortment of everythin comprised in the Liquor line, and at the lowest prices.

SUPERIOR CALIFORNIA WINE;

a very choice, light, and pure wine for family use, in cases and packages. Its purity can be depended upon, and is worthy the attention of all connoisseurs.

je20-1m

WASHINGTON RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SALOON,

Government-street, between Yates and Johnson.

MEALS furnished at all hours on the shortest notice and best style.

The finest Wines, Porter, Ale, and Segars. mar28

SAMUEL PRICE, & CO.,

MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

corner of Wharf and Johnson-streets,

VICTORIA, V. I. mh7

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

This journal is published every Thursday morning at the office, Columbia-street, New Westminster. Single copy, price 1s., or 25 cents. Terms per quarter, 10s., or $2.50; half-yearly, 18s., or $4.50, and yearly £1 10s., or $7.50.

☞ Copies of this paper can be had at the book store of Mr. S. T. Tilley, Columbia-street.

☞ Clergymen will be served with this Journal at one-half the above rates.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

All Advertisements for insertion in the BRITISH COLUMBIAN must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid for each month in advance.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—We would call the attention of business men, especially Houses in Victoria, Portland, and San Francisco, desirous of cultivating a British Columbian trade, to the fact that we have made arrangements, with BALLOU by which the BRITISH COLUMBIAN will have a large and general circulation throughout this entire Colony, and consequently will afford an excellent medium for advertising.

ALL advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY, MAY 9.

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

As this number of the *British Columbian* completes the first quarter, we may be pardoned for saying a word about ourself.

When we reluctantly consented, three months ago, to assume the arduous, vexatious, thankless, and unremunerative post of Editor and Publisher of a newspaper, we did so with a full consciousness of our incompetency; and although we had many misgivings as to the success of the enterprise, we entered upon it with the determination to wage unceasing and unflinching war against those mammoth evils and abuses under which this noble Colony lay prostrate and bleeding. Whether we have, so far, carried out that determination or not, we leave our readers to decide.

During our brief career as a journalist, we have been charged with being uncourteous in making direct attacks upon Governor Douglas when we conceived him to be in the wrong. We have been told the representative of royalty should not be dragged into the political arena, should not be subjected to the scrutiny of the people, should not be arraigned at the bar of public opinion, tried and sentenced accordingly; and in support of this position they cite the practice in other Colonies.

We are free to admit that in those Colonies blessed with Responsible Government, the Representative of Majesty is held sacred, is not directly responsible to the people in that sense which would entitle the journalist to scrutinize his acts, and condemn or approve as the case might be; at least so long as he continues to administer according to the Constitution. But we fancy it is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that British Columbia does not yet possess Responsible Government. She is *mis*-governed by *one man*, who is not required to consult any one, and may consult a *Siwash* if he pleases; who possesses the sole power of himself to make and enforce laws, no matter how absurd; levy taxes, no matter how oppressive, and spend our revenue at will! We can only obtain redress by the tardy, and, we regret to say, often very unsatisfactory process of memorializing the Home Government—a process which takes some four or five months, and in which we are sure to be checkmated at every step by Governor Douglas and H. B. Co. influence, an influence with which even His Grace the Duke of Newcastle is tainted.

We submit that His Excellency, occupying the extraordinary position he does, is a proper and legitimate object for the searching scrutiny of all; and the simple fact that he persistently refuses to relieve himself of any portion of the great responsibility which rests upon him, deprives him of any right to expect that the people of this Colony will exercise very much delicacy or forbearance in scrutinizing his acts, or giving expression to their feelings of disapprobation. For our own part, we feel no such idle delicacy; we do not feel disposed to stand upon such nice questions of abstract and empty etiquette; we have to deal with stern and important facts, and feel it to be our duty to speak out plainly and fearlessly in defence of the sacred and inalienable rights of British subjects, and oppose, as well as expose, to the full extent of our humble ability, a system so *anti*-British, a system only fit for the dark ages, a system which would have been resisted to the death by our ancestors, as far back as the twelfth century.

We shall at all times and upon all occasions say just what we think, either to Gov. Douglas or any of his subordinates; nor shall we, as a citizen, copy after those miserable sycophants who are loudest in denouncing our Governor in his absence, but who, when he comes amongst us, are ever ready to fawn around and flatter him. We confess *we* have not attained to that degree of refinement which qualifies a man to act such a *contemptible* part; and if at any time we may seem uncourteous or rude in what we conceive to be the discharge of our duty, we hope to be excused, as it is no part of our business or desire to wound the feelings of any one; but a fear of doing so will never deter us from discharging our duty to the public.

Although His Excellency Governor Douglas is carrying on a considerabe amount of public improvement, although he has of late evinced some little regard for public opinion, by granting a few trifling local favors, in order, doubtless, to appease the popular mind; yet what has he done for us as a Colony? Has he yielded one iota in regard to any of our great Colonial grievances? We have a land system that is of itself enough to damn any country; a tariff, framed and designed expressly for the purpose of building up Victoria at our expense. Our Governor still resides in a separate Colony, and keeps our Attorney General and Colonial Secretary there. The heads of Departments are all at sixes and sevens, like so many "Kilkenny cats," for the want of a head. If we have any business to transact, we are handed from one to another, and finally referred to Attorney General Cary, or Acting Secretary Young, in order to do business with whom a voyage must be made at an expense of some $25 or $30, and a loss of seven or eight days. And so notorious is the Attorney General's Department—he being so completely engrossed with Vancouver politics, horse racing and jobbery, as to have little time to attend to the duties for which he receives his salary—that on being referred to it the usual reply is, "Oh, if it has to pass through *Cary's Mill* I shall not prosecute the matter any further," and thus the would-be settler turns away in disgust.

We raise a revenue of over $300,000, being a trifle over $32 per head for our entire population, and that revenue is entirely at the disposal of *one man*, responsible to no one in the country, and under no check whatever. And he seems fully determined to hold on to the despotic and outrageous power he possesses, with that nervous tenacity with which a miser clutches his gold when death approaches. But, thank Heaven, like the miser, too, his days of despotism are numbered—it is only a death struggle, and will soon be over.

We do not lay claim to the gift or prophecy, and consequently anything we may say in the shape of prediction is of little value; but this much we will hazard, if the cry of this oppressed and insulted people, which has been sounding in the Governor's ears almost ever since the establishment of this Colony, and has been heard twice in Downing street, does not receive early attention, there will be a fearful reckoning!

As for our future course, we have seen no cause to change our views as expressed in our first issue. While our grand aim will be to obtain those reforms, without which this Colony can never prosper, we shall at the same time keep a close eye upon all that is done under our present abominable system, and shall fearlessly drag into the light everything in the shape of secret jobbing, without reference to the parties implicated, being prepared to sacrifice personal friendship or good will to the public benefit.

To those who may be inclined to think that we are one-sided, condemning everything, without giving credit where it is due, we would say that such is not our desire or intention. We wish to give full credit for every good act, from the Governor down to the lowest official; but the black catalogue of abuse, oppression and petty jobbing is so long and affords such a prolific theme for our pen, that we have not yet reached any bright spots.

At this, the close of the first quarter, we have great pleasure in saying to our readers that the *British Columbian* is, so far, *a decided success*, and has already assumed the shape of a *permanent institution*.

But let our friends remember that it lives upon their support, and as the expense of publishing a paper in this country is enormous, that support must be *liberal*.

To the towns and people above we would say, the columns of the *British Columbian* are always open to you upon any question of public importance or interest, as far as our very limited space will permit; but if any locality wants a paper to advocate its peculiar claims to the exclusion of all others, we are bound to say the *British Columbian* cannot be your organ. While we cordially invite correspondence from every locality, we must be the sole judge of what shall be excluded, either for lack of room, or on account of unsuitableness.

To our friends and the public generally we beg to tender our thanks for the very liberal support we have received, and we would express a hope that nothing will be wanting on their part in order that the *British Columbian* may continue to be, as heretofore, *the People's Paper*.

MISREPRESENTATION.—How is it that the *Colonist's* "Special Correspondent" for British Columbia appears determined to misrepresent matters in and around New Westminster? When writing from this place he made the statement that there was "no farming going on, with the single exception of Herring's ranch." We corrected this misstatement by saying that there are thirteen farms in this neighborhood. And now that gentleman says, in writing from Cayoosh, "Now it is extremely probable that thirteen shanties may exist in the woods back of New Westminster, but from the information I received, I question much whether the occupants of the thirteen *farms* aforesaid have cleared thirteen acres between them, or whether any of them intend to make a living at it." In reply to this sneering and foolish assertion, we would just say that of six of these thirteen farms, there are over fifty acres *under actual cultivation*, having large orchards and something over *one hundred head of stock*; and this does not include "Herring's ranch." Of the other seven, they are all *bona fide farms*, and more or less improved. As to the "shanties in the woods," their name is legion. We do not know from whom he received his information, but would fain hope the source from which he generally receives his information is somewhat more reliable.

OUR CURRENCY.

The ability with which the *Colonist* is conducted gives it so wide a circulation that it behooves all who respect that journal to afford corrections to errors into which our cotemporary may fall. With reference, therefore, to an article headed, "Currency," in its issue of the 29th ult., and especially to that portion relating to the purchase of gold bars by the Treasury here, we beg to point out an inadvertent misstatement.

The *Colonist* informs its readers that bars purchased by the Treasury of British Columbia are paid for in English coin, and endeavors to prove that a merchant or miner suffers loss by the transaction, whereas the contrary is the fact. All dust and bars disposed of to the Treasury, are *invariably paid for in American coin*, as those persons, and they are not few, who have experienced the great advantage and convenience of being able to cash their bars in New Westminster can testify.

With respect to the broader question of the currency of this colony, it is to be regretted that the government has not revised the five dollar to the pound sterling arrangement, for, however prudent that may have been, so long as that rate was general along the coast of North America, and while a hope existed of such a supply of British coin from England as would have enabled the government and people to have dispensed with foreign coin, it is no longer tenable, and it is known that the Treasurer made representations to this effect a considerable time ago.

The strictures of the *Colonist* upon the introduction of British silver are, we think, somewhat unjust, probably as based upon the erroneous supposition that the intrinsic value of United States silver coin is that represented by its denomination. We give the following valuations, which may be depended upon, and may be useful to those who wish to consider our currency question.

The British pound sterling, which, it must be remembered, is Her Majesty's standard initial coin in this colony, has the same value intrinsically as $4.866 of gold coin of the United States. The silver coin both of Great Britain and the United States are but *tokens*, that is, are of less value than the amount they represent; and it is on this account that by English law silver in payment of any sum need not be accepted in a larger quantity than forty shillings' worth.

The British florin, whose fineness is 925, converted at $4.866 to the pound sterling, is intrinsically worth only $0.435, and the United States half dollar, fineness 900, is only worth $0.462 yet these coins pass in their respective countries, the one as one-tenth of a pound, the other as 50 cents.

The point which it would appear desirable for the government to determine as early as possible, is at what rate foreign coins may pass as a legal tender in this country, pending the establishment of a mint.

The circulation of foreign coins in any country is usually arranged so as to secure that country from any revolution in its own currency, governments deeming it politic to circulate their national coins rather than foreign pieces; and this seems to be generally effected by giving to each foreign coin a value, in terms of the national currency, somewhat less than it bears in its own land.

A forcible instance of this inclination on the part of the Americans has recently occurred in reference to the new Canadian coins, made at the Royal Mint, and of the precise intrinsic value of United States coins of the same denominations, with the express view of their being received at that value in the States bordering Canada. These coins of 20, 10, and 5 cents, although intrinsically of strictly equal value to similar United States coins, are only received at a discount the instant they pass the Canadian frontier into the United States, the 20 cent pieces being taken at only 17 or 18 cents, and so on. The loyal people of the United States being determined to discourage the use of foreign coinage in their country, have thus, without in any way rejecting it altogether, adopted an effectual means for restricting its circulation to reasonable limits.

Acting upon this principle, it is to be supposed the government of this colony has been reluctant to amend its first valuation of the dollar. There is a happy medium, however, which we would counsel; but it is not that of some of our neighbors in Vancouver Island, who apparently imagine themselves in American territory, to so undervalue the florin (which, *at least*, is a token for 48½ cents,) as to refuse its circulation except as but 40 cents!

In British Columbia we trust never to lose sight of the fact that we are in *British* Columbia, and hope that so long as a British florin circulates amongst us we may at all times acknowledge it at that value it bears by Her Majesty's command, namely, one-tenth of a pound.

We would be well pleased were the proposal of the Treasurer (published in Blue-book, part 3,) for subdecimals of a pound, of which the florin is the first, carried out; as, of the advantages and convenience of a decimal currency, there can be no doubt; but we wish that currency to bear the effigy of Her Majesty, under whose rule we live. It is true, that at present our chief commercial relations are with the United States, but it is equally true, judging from the result of the Canadian experiment, that any attempt to assimilate our coinage with that of the States, would result in a similar failure; indeed it would seem that were a British silver token created of the denomination of one-tenth of $4.866, the people of Vancouver would but accept it as 40 cents. To please everybody is impossible; we can but approximate, and, adopting the course towards others which is adopted towards ourselves, it is evident that so long as we desire to retain Her Majesty's coins amongst us, and yet admit the limited use of foreign coin, we must give to the latter a value in British money nearly, but not quite, equal to that they represent; and the sooner our government comes to a conclusion as to what that value should be, the better for every one.

We believe Capt. Gosset, after he made researches into the probable amount of british coin available for use in this colony, recommended that all United States coins should pass at the rate of one dollar for four shillings and one penny, which would be equivalent to $4.90 to the pound sterling, or, in other words, placing the foreign coin at a small discount.

Whether this be the precise ratio which should be established, is a question for more mature deliberation, but that it would at once put an end to the present trade in coins between this colony and Vancouver Island, is tolerably certain; and it would at the same time save the government from the loss it must at present experience in drawing bills and otherwise, at the same time that it is an adjustment attended with simplicity in the conversion of dollars into sterling money, and would doubtless protect Her Majesty's coin from condemnation to the crucible. Until we have a Council or Assembly of our own, we can scarcely, however, hope for a satisfactory attention to public business.

CANADA'S PRODUCTIONS, &c.—In 1853, her forests produced $17,128,000; and her fisheries, $453,000. During the same year, she built 48 ships, with a tonnage of 49,000 tons, value $2,000,000. In 1851, she had 158 steam and 1473 mills, worked by water power, producing 777,202,770 feet of lumber per annum: and 1153 grist mills, of which 45 were steam power, employing a capital of over $4,000,000. The sum contributed to the revenue of Canada by her population is $1 62 per head, being considerably less than that contributed by any other British colony The total exports divided into the whole population in 1854, gives $11 to each individual; and the exports of the United States, $9 42. In six years prior to 1854, the imports of Canada quadrupled, and the exports increased in an equal ratio. The amount of duties collected in 1853, was $4,115,704, being an increase of nearly five times in ten years.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Municipal Council.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, on Monday evening, April 29th.

Members present: The President; Messrs. Cormack, Dickinson, Brown, Holbrook and Manson.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A communication from Capt. Luard, R. E., read, stating that the return of the reserved and abandoned water frontage lots, was referred to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for his instruction in the matter.

A communication from the Wardens of the Church of England, requesting that the council would concur in the granting of five acres of the ground for the cemetery to that Church for its own use.

A communication from the Honorary Treasurer complaining of the treatment he had received from two members of the Finance Committee.

A communication of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, stating that the Honorary Treasurer had refused to inform them of the amount of cash remaining in his hands.

Moved by Mr. Manson, seconded by Mr. Dickinson, that an appropriation of three thousand dollars be made, to be devoted as follows: $400 to Lytton Square and $1950 to Columbia street, and the balance on the back streets—carried.

Moved by Mr. Manson, seconded by Mr. Cormack, that the council go into committee of the whole on the Fire By-law, No. 5—carried.

The council moved into committee, Mr. Cormack in the chair. By-law No. 5, adopted in committee.

Council resumed, and reported By-law as adopted.

Moved by Mr. Manson, seconded by Mr. Cormack, That By-law No. 5, be read a third time and passed—carried.

Moved by Mr. Holbrook, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the bonds of the Treasurer and Collector be now laid before the council.

Names of the bondsmen read to the council by the President.

Mr. Holbrook protested against the bonds of the unpaid Treasurer being received, until the bondsmen have conformed to the resolution, passed by the council and in its books.

Moved by Mr. Manson, seconded by Mr. Holbrook, that By-law No. 5, be forwarded by the first boat leaving for Victoria, in order to be approved of by His Excellency—carried.

Moved by Mr. Cormack, seconded by Mr. Manson, that the by-law establishing the grade of Columbia street, from the northeast corner of Lytton Square to Begbie street, be now passed the third reading having been gone through at a previous meeting—carried.

By-law No. 4, passed.

Moved by Mr. Cormack, seconded by Mr. Dickinson, that the clerk be instructed to write to Mr. Cooper, stating their regret at the annoyance which he encountered from the two members of the Finance Committee, viz: Messrs. Holbrook & Armstrong—carried.

Moved by Mr. Holbrook, seconded by Mr. Dickinson, that the Treasurer be requested to inform the Finance Committee, the amount of money, if any, he has in his hands—carried.

Moved by Mr. Manson, seconded by Mr. Holbrook, that the communication from the Church of England Wardens be referred to Col. Moody.

Moved by Mr. Dickinson, seconded by Mr. Cormack, that the council do now adjourn.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—A large area around this city has been reserved for suburban lots, which, if the present arrangement be adhered to, will, when surveyed, be sold at auction to the highest bidder, without any reference to actual settlement or improvement. And as, under this arrangement, most, if not all of these lots, will fall into the hands of monied speculators, who will thus be in a position to keep back improvements and agriculture about two miles from the city, we shall be surrounded with a dense forest for years to come. We are all shortsighted mortals, but our government appears to be totally blind to the best interests of the community. Nothing could be more foolish than the present system of selling our agricultural lands without any conditions of settlement; and the nearer we come to the city the stronger is the objection. It is worth, say $100 per acre, to clear such land as that adjacent to this city. The first tier of lots, we understand, is to be 5 acres, and the size increased back until 20 acres is reached. Now of what consequence is the purchase money, say $100, or even $200 per lot, compared with the advantage of having these lots at once cleared and cultivated? It would have been a thousand times better to have allowed the farmer, with his 160 acres, to come up to the town site, than that we should have these suburban lots fall into the hands of speculators who will not improve them. But if such conditions were attached as would insure their immediate settlement and cultivation, we would in two or three years have the city surrounded with snug little farms and orchards, which would supply our market with vegetables and fruit at all seasons. Thus the city would not only reap a substantial benefit, but agriculturalists arriving here would not, as now, eye the gigantic and unbroken forest with which our city is surrounded with feelings of disappointment and disgust, and turn away to seek a more inviting field. If government would dispose of these lots at a nominal price, under proper conditions of improvement, we venture to predict that the experiment would most effectually convince every one of the importance of making *actual improvement* a condition in the sale of all our agricultural lands. Such a principle introduced into our land system would most effectually protect the farmer, cripple and hamper the land-shark, and speedily insure us a numerous and thriving agricultural population.

SECTARIAN EXCLUSIVENESS.—It will be seen from the Council proceedings, published in another column, that the Episcopalians have already taken the initiative towards having our public cemetery divided off into sectarian blocks, they, of course, claiming the lion's share. As there are at present three other denominations represented in this city equally entitled with them to a fourth, our public cemetery will thus be at once monopolized by these four sects to the exclusion of all others. While this arrangement would leave us entirely without a *public* cemetery, it would be an injustice to all other denominations who may be here, or may come at a future period. It appears to us that one of two things must be done: either let us have the present cemetery as it should be, a public, non-sectarian institution, under the control of our Municipal Council, and if there are sects that cannot bury their dead unless in ground separated from all others by a high wall or a deep ditch, let such obtain the necessary ground elsewhere; or otherwise, let the quantity of ground be increased to at least double its present size, and let a Cemetery Board, representing all sects and parties, be formed: under whose control the cemetery shall be placed—reserving, however, a portion of such ground as a "Potter's Field."

OUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—There are several amendments very necessary in order to the more successful working of our Municipal Council:

First—The President should be elected by the popular vote of the rate-payers, and should be, *ex officio*, a Justice of the Peace.

Secondly—The property qualification for a councillor should be clearly defined.

Thirdly—Any councillor absenting himself from *four* consecutive meetings of council (not *three months* as at present) should thereby forfeit his seat, and the President be empowered to declare such seat vacant, and call upon the Returning Officer to hold a new election, and the time should be ten days (not twenty-one as at present).

Fourthly—The powers of the Council should be so extended as to control all city property, including all unsold town and suburban lots.

Fifthly—The Returning Officer should, in case of a tie, have a casting vote.

Sixthly—The number of councillors should be increased, so as to have at least two for every ward.

These, and other changes, should be at once pressed upon the attention of the Governor, so that we may have our council in a position to extend its usefulness, and avoid a repetition of the disgraceful snarl recently got up by a contemptible minority.

FROM the *Home News*, of March 11th, we learn that "the archdeaconry of British Columbia, founded by Miss Burdett Coutts, and to which the Rev. Dr. Hills, vicar of Great Yarmouth, went out some time since as the first bishop, has been conferred upon the Rev. Henry Press Wright, M. A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, chaplain to the forces at Canterbury. The new archdeacon served as principal chaplain to the army in the Crimea.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—As this number completes the first quarter, we have to request any who may be desirous of discontinuing the *British Columbian*, to signify that desire either by notifying us during the week, or returning the next number. Our Collector will wait upon the city subscribers, in the course of the week, when we hope all arrears will be promptly paid up.

OUR AGENTS in British Columbia will please make full returns up to the close of the quarter, giving a full statement, and sending all moneys due this office.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The Customs revenue for the week ending May 4, were—Duties, £961 12 0; Harbor dues, £6.5 6; Head money, £10 12 0; Tonnage Dues, £80 5 0. Total, £1058 14 6.

DROWNED.—While the steamer Moody was some three or four miles above Langley, on her upward trip, on Sunday last, a passenger named Hugh McDougall fell overboard and was drowned. The steamer was promptly backed, and every endeavor made to rescue him, but without success. The deceased was 32 years of age, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, but had resided the greater part of his life in Wilmington, Kent, England, from which place he emigrated to this country. As this is the second case of the kind which has happened upon the river within the short space of three weeks, we would suggest that if any precautionary measures can be devised, they should be adopted.

R. E. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1861.
New Westminster, B. C.

	Inches.
The highest reading of the Barometer corrected for temperature was	30.294 on the 9th.
The lowest	29.403 " 24th.
Mean height	29.930

The cistern of the Barometer is about 54 feet above the level of the sea.
Minimum Temperature on the grass....29° 0' on the 3d.
Mean Temperature of air in shade.....49° 7'

There were 15 days on which rain fell. The total amount measured 5.265 inches. The rain fell on 1 day when the wind was S.; 3 when SW.; 1 when W.; 1 when NE.; 6 when E., and 4 when SE.

The wind blew from the S. 7 days; SW. 4; W. 1; NE. 1; E. 9, and SE. 8.

The quantity of Ozone varied from 2 to 8.

Observations made by
P. J. Leech, 2d Corp. R. E.

R. M. P.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION MEETING AT DOUGLAS

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held on April 27th, at the What Cheer House. Rev. J. Gammage was called to the chair, and Mr. Thos. Cooper appointed Honorary Secretary.

The chairman in a very able speech opened the meeting, touching forcibly on points relative to the purpose for which they had met, and concluded by inviting the co-operation of all.

Mr. P. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. R. Lipsett, that in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that British Columbia be represented at the Industrial Exhibition of London, 1862; carried.

Mr. Lipsett moved, seconded by T. G. Marshall, that in order to promote this object, a local committee for the district of Douglas be formed, composed of the Chairman, Hon. Secretary, Treasurer and members; carried.

Moved by J. B Gaggin, Esq., J. P., seconded by Mr. D. Robertson, that the committee for New Westminster be considered the "Primary Committee" of British Columbia, and that the local committee of Douglas act conjointly with the primary committee of New Westminster, and in subservience to it; carried.

Moved by Mr. P. Smith, seconded by J. B. Gaggin, Esq., that all the inhabitants of the district, without reference to nationality, be invited to co-operate in this effort; carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Robertson, seconded by B. Tesch, Esq., that the following gentlemen form the committee, Rev. J. Gammage, Chairman; T. Cooper, Hon. Secretary, and J. Boles Gaggin, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, and the names of 75 residents of this district were read, with power to add to their number.

Messrs. P. Smith, D. Robertson, W. Thistle, J. Pearman, A. Smith and S. G. Marshall, were unanimously elected as an Executive Committee.

A subscription list was then opened, and received subscriptions to the amount of $120. It has increased since that time, and when complete it will be published.

It was then resolved that these proceedings, together with the minutes of meeting, be sent for publication to the *British Columbian*.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman, who stated his willingness at all times to act with and assist so important a cause.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* was made by J. B. Gaggin, Esq., and carried.

The meeting was well attended, and highly interesting.

THOMAS COOPER, Secretary.

[We insert with pleasure the above report from Douglas, which did not reach us till we were nearly ready to go to press.—ED.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves legally responsible for anything which may appear under the above head. Communications, in order to insure insertion must be brief, of public importance and must be accompanied with the BONA FIDE *name of the author*

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

SIR,—There are three points which, in my opinion, ought to be strictly kept in view by the government of this colony, in order to ensure a speedy settlement of our agricultural districts. First, a liberal land system; secondly, a proper and convenient survey; thirdly, a good road system. Those three points are so inseparably connected, that in order to ensure success they should be strictly observed in relation to each other. We all know that the present land system in British Columbia is rotten to its very centre; that it encourages the land-shark, and discourages the hardy pioneer. Our survey is not a whit better. It has the same tendency to encourage the monied speculator and embarrass the poor, hard-working man. The rural land survey is only to be found on paper, which is quite convenient for the land-shark to consult, especially if allowed to examine the field notes; but the actual settler wants to look over the lot of land before he purchases, which, under the present survey, is next to impossible, as there are no lines or monuments to be found, no lines of road laid out, no base line to be guided by, or cross roads which would lead the honest settler to find any number of lot he may desire. Altho' a large amount of money was paid out in '59 to Mr. Trutch for surveying the land on the opposite side of the river and the islands in this vicinity, I have spent much time in examining those sections which are said to have been surveyed by that gentleman, yet I have never come across a single line or monument to show that a survey had been made at all. The careless manner in which the Chief Commissioner of Lands treats this matter can best be shown by referring to his remarks at the late sale of those lands, when sold in the Court-house from the map, when he stated (and without a blush upon his countenance) that "he would not guarantee whether what he was then offering for sale should

be land or water, or that it should contain 160 acres, or that such a spot could be found at all." What encouragement is there for any class of settlers to take up land and face these difficulties? Where is there any inducement given to the people to become actual settlers? Our land system is bad, but the survey of the lands is worse, more effectually hindering the settlement of our agricultural districts than the land system itself. Our road system is worse again than the survey. A great deal of corruption and jobbing has sprung from this fruitful source. All the roads made in this district have been paid in land scrip. Contracts have been let according to specifications, and never followed either in letter or spirit. Where bridges are called for, you will find logways; for gravel, rotten wood; for culverts and drains, mud puddles and water pools. Yet these works are accepted and paid for, and the scrip turned over to the land sharks. Take a copy of the specification of any one of the roads finished, or now under contract, and what I state you will find to be correct. But this is not the worst feature in connection with the roads. The lines for these roads are not generally given. The points only are given—12, 14, and 22 miles apart—and the contractor is his own surveyor in the affair. If he has a good thing of it, he can make as many turns and semicircles as he pleases, and thus increase the number of miles; for the longer the road the better the pay. The object of these roads, we are told, is to open out the agricultural lands and induce settlements. But they are of little or no use for this purpose, for they are not in the proper places, and consequently the expenditure is a waste of the public property. Now, sir, who is responsible for this state of things? We blame Gov. Douglas for the iniquitous land system. Shall we blame His Excellency for the worse than useless expenditure of $10,000 for a useless survey, without a base line or a single road for the use of settlers for 60,000 acres of a level country, where there is no difficulty at all in giving a road to the front of every section of land in this survey? Shall we give the blame to Governor Douglas, or to the novice in the Land and Works Department? Who are we to blame for the useless road jobbing, a source of rottenness and corruption to its very core? We blame the Chief Commissioner for the locality and lines of these roads, and the imperfect fulfillment of the contracts; and we blame Gov. Douglas for intertering with the Land and Works Department in giving out private contracts to petty tools as a quietus.

More anon,

GRUMBLER.

May 1st, 1861.

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

SIR:—On no occasion is the benefit of an independent and out-spoken press more apparent to the inhabitants of any particular section, than when with unsparing pen the "guardian of the people's rights" condemns any and every unrighteous and corrupt act of those who are in power, and who, by virtue of their position, become the conservators of these rights. In this Colony, where the power of the *select ones* is supreme, it becomes the editor, especially of the People's paper, to endeavor to nip in the bud and *write down* every attempt that is made to tamper with these rights. The people in this Colony are painfully cognizant of the fact that the baneful system of class legislation, or call it what you will, is already wound around this their adopted land, and that unless active measures are speedily adopted, the evil will have progressed beyond a cure, or at least will be a most powerful brake on the wheel of progress. Several things have lately transpired, Mr. Editor, which, in my humble opinion, require to be thoroughly ventilated, and I have thought the best way to accomplish this would be to let the *Columbian* hear of them: First, Can you inform your readers how it is that the Governor has been induced to give the Roman Catholics a lot on Columbia street, worth $750, in exchange for two of the lots previously granted to them on the avenue, which are worth together about $150? Second, Can you make plain the *modus operandi* by which Mr. Brew has manage l to obtain a lot on Columbia street, worth at least $850, in exchange for the one he, in common with the rest of our well-paid officials, got at the upset price of $100, and which to-day is not worth more than $275? Third, Can you account for the fact that Bishop Hills has become the possessor of certain suburban lots adjoining the R. E. Camp, which were distinctly said to be reserved at the time the others were sold? Fourth, Can you tell your readers by what right our Chief of Police can employ the chain-gang in clearing and grading his private lot? Are there no streets (public property) which require grading? I expect that if the Chief of Police is not aware of any, he could soon have some pointed out to him by applying to "the Council of Four." Hoping, sir, that you will be able to shed a little light over these dark spots,

I remain yours, &c.,

JUSTITIA.

New Westminster, April 4th, 1861.

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

SIR:—There appears to be a strong desire on the part of some of our "City Fathers," who are members of one of the churches in this city, to have one-fourth of the ground which has lately been set apart by His Excellency as a "public cemetery," appropriated to the particular church of which they form a part. Now, sir, acting on the presumption that each of the other churches, or parties representing them, will follow in the wake of those zealous individuals, and that the result will be the dividing of the cemetery into something less than a dozen quarters, I would therefore as the representative of a very numerous class (namely sinners) suggest that the Council be at once petitioned to set apart a portion of the cemetery for this large and influential class, or they may ere long find some of their number like the unfortunate "Siwash," who, some time ago, after undergoing the extreme penalty of the law, was, for the want of a suitable resting place, committed to a watery grave.

Yours, etc.,

A SINNER.

New Westminster, 7th May, 1861.

THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

SIR,—I take the liberty of calling your attention to an article headed "the currency," which appeared in the *British Colonist* of the 29th ult., and may mislead the public. I am glad to be able to say that the writer has made no arithmetical errors, which is certainly something in his favor, but he has made an egregious blunder which he could have avoided had he taken the trouble to make inquiries before writing, by stating that our Treasury is giving sovereigns in exchange for bars at the British Columbian par of $5. This is not the case. Gold bars are *invariably* purchased at the Treasury with United States gold coin, and what is more, *at the same rates as in Victoria!*

However annoying this may be to certain parties in Victoria, it is nevertheless a fact which cannot be upset by any misrepresentation purposely or ignorantly made.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

TESTIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

WM. DAVIDSON, Postmaster of Berlin, C. W., has absconded with some $10,000 belonging to the Postal Department, and about $20,000, being the fruits of other swindling operations. He is believed to have fled to England.

WHILE two men were down in a shaft sunk for oil in Sarnia, the gas exploded, instantly killing one Hiram Cook, and seriously injuring the other.

THE amount paid by the Canadian Government up to 1st March, in liquidation of bills for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales, was $232,347 23.

FUGITIVE SLAVES are pouring into Canada. 160 left Chicago on the night of the 7th of March for that *free* country.

Later from the United States!

Highly Important Intelligence!

ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER!

SURRENDER OF MAJ. ANDERSON!

CIVIL WAR COMMENCED!

ST. LOUIS, April 15th—A. M.

After a demand by General Beauregard for the surrender of Fort Sumter, Friday at noon, and refused by Major Anderson, an attack was made by the Confederate Army.

Major Anderson replied by firing upon Fort Moultrie and Morris Island.

A brisk cannonade was kept up on both sides, on that afternoon and evening.

The walls of Fort Sumter were much battered.

Breaches were made by the shells from Moultrie, and Morris Island did much execution.

Two of Anderson's magazines exploded, being fired into by hot shot.

Great excitement in Charleston. The wharves were lined with people.

The U. S. ships in offing were too late to get over the bar. Tide ebbing.

The roof of the barracks was a sheet of flame. Eleven shots from Sumter penetrated the floating battery below the water line.

Shots from Fort Sumter also knocked down the chimneys of the officers' quarters at Fort Moultrie.

Major Anderson threw out a raft, towed with men, to pass up buckets of water to extinguish the fire.

The vessels in the harbor tried to engage Morris Island, but were driven back

Three of the Sumter barbette guns were dismounted.

No one killed up to six o'clock on Saturday morning.

On the afternoon of the 13th, the Federal Flag after being hauled down was again hoisted over Sumter.

Porcher Miles went with a flag of truce to the fort.

The Federal flag drawn [taken down?] by Anderson, and flag of truce run up.

Gen. Beauregard went to Fort Sumter; also, three fire companies to quench the fire before it reached the magazine.

The firing ceased at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 13th, and, half an hour after, an unconditional surrender was made, the flag-staff having been previously shot off.

Beauregard sent Wigfall with a flag, to offer assistance to put out the fire. Anderson said that he had just displayed the white flag, but the barracks had not stopped the firing.

Wigfall said Anderson must haul down the American flag, surrender or fight. Anderson hauled down the flag.

Several of Beauregard's staff came over.

It is stipulated that the surrender was unconditional, and subject to Beauregard's terms.

Negotiations were completed on the night of the 13th, and Anderson's command was to evacuate on the morning of the 14th, on the war vessels in the harbor.

Five of Anderson's men were wounded, one it is thought mortally.

After the surrender, a boat was sent from the ships outside to Morris Island, requesting permission for a vessel to enter and take off Anderson's command.

Major Anderson's surrender was caused by the destruction of the quarters and barracks, and no hope of reinforcement.

The fleet lay by the Fort about thirty hours, but could not help Anderson.

Everything in Sumter was ruins but the casemate.

Anderson left last night, the 14th, on the steamer Isabel, for New York.

In reply to the Virginia Commissioners, President Lincoln says, if it be true that Sumter has been assaulted, as reported, he shall cause the U. S. mails to be withdrawn from the seceding States, and he shall adhere to the policy expressed in his inaugural. That he shall not attempt to collect duties, but shall retain the forts and all the government property, if possible, and repel force by force.

Dispatches of the 14th instant, from Washington, give a proclamation from President Lincoln, calling out 75,000 militia from the several States, to suppress rebellion, execute laws, and concluded with an appeal to all loyal citizens to aid in his effort to maintain the integrity of the National Union. It commands persons forming combinations against the Federal Government in the Southern States to disperse within twenty days.

It convenes both Houses of Congress on the 4th of July, to determine upon measures which the public interest may demand.

In the Richmond Convention, on Saturday, Messrs. Carlyle and Conly deprecated the action of South Carolina in firing on Fort Sumter, and expressed devotion to the stars and stripes.

Gov. Pickens sent a dispatch to the Convention giving an account of the fire on Sumter, expressing a hope of success, and asking what Virginia would do.

The news of the fight at Sumter and its surrender, created tremendous excitement throughout the country.

The Northern States were ready to supply the Federal Government with troops and money.

Pennsylvania can send 100,000 men, and is ready with 30,000.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, calls the Legislature together.

Gen. Carrington has in Ohio 35,000 militia ready, more are mustering.

The New York regiments are volunteering.

Efforts are making to concentrate a formidable military force around Washington in case of emergency.

Private information has been received at Washington of plots made elsewhere to seize the public property.

Precautionary movements will be taken to prevent it.

The roads and avenues to Washington are watched.

A meeting was held at Alexandria, Va., on the 13th, to resist Northern aggression.

The Baltimore Union feeling is actively displayed. The secessionists have been driven from the streets for wearing cockades.

The reported seizure of Fort Delaware causes some excitement in Philadelphia.

Senator Douglas called on President Lincoln last night, and had an interesting conversation on the condition of the country.

The substance was, that while Mr. Douglas was unalterably opposed to the administration on all political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in all constitutional efforts to preserve the Union, maintain the Government, and defend the Federal Capital.

Mr D. thinks prompt action is necessary. The country must be protected at all hazards, and at any expense.

Advices from Montgomery indicate that the Confederate States will at once declare war on the United States.

A distinction will be made between alien friends and alien foes.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent from Charleston says that Anderson saluted the flag and formed the company on parade ground.

They marched out on the wharf to the tune of Yankee Doodle. During the salute a pile of cartridges burst in casemates—two killed and four wounded. One buried in fort with military honors, the other to be buried.

Carolinians wounded were to be taken to Charleston.

The fort was burned by shell guns. One side of the barbette was entirely dismounted, and others split.

The gun carriages were knocked to splinters.

Sumter has been garrisoned by the Palmetto Guards.

The fire has again broken out in the ruins of Fort Sumter, and engines have been sent down.

Much excitement exists in Philadelphia, in consequence of newspaper offices having raised the Palmetto flag. A mob had attacked them, but the Mayor interfered and prevented serious consequences.

Advices from New York, dated to-day, report breadstuffs dull and lower.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Fulton arrived at New York this A. M. At Southampton news is unimportant.

The following is an extract from a letter, written by the Duke of Newcastle to a gentleman in New York, dated 8th February, 1861, indicating British feeling in reference to American troubles:

"Let me assure you and those with whom you are associated how anxiously we all desire in this country to see a happy termination to the troubles which are now afflicting the United States. The accounts from thence are watched with an intensity of interest scarcely less than that which three years ago attached to every mail from India."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

May 1—str Otter, Mouat, Victoria, general cargo.
4—sloop Sherman, Whitford, Victoria, general car.
4—str Otter, Mouat, Victoria, gen. car.
7—str Otter, Mouat, Victoria.

DEPARTURES.

May 1—str Otter, Mouat, Victoria.
4—str Otter, Mouat, Victoria.
8—str Otter, Mouat, Victoria.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH NEW WESTMINSTER.—Divine Service on Sundays at 11 a. m., and in the evening at 6½ p. m.

Seats will be provided for strangers by the Sexton.

J. SHEEPSHANKS, M. A., Rector.
C. KNIPE, M. A.

DIVINE SERVICK is held in the Wesleyan Church Mary-street, New Westminster, every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m., and 6½ o'clock p. m. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The first five pews on the south side are reserved for the military at morning Service.

Strangers provided with seats.

E. WHITE, Pastor.

Residence, corner of Prevost and Mary-streets, near the Church.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOS. W. GRAHAM and ROBT. McLEESE, Carpenters and Builders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Thos. W. Graham having withdrawn.

The business hereafter will be carried on by ROBT. McLEESE, at the old shop, Columbia street, corner of Maty, opposite the Treasury, New Westminster, where he is prepared to furnish Plans and Designs for Cottages, Suburban Residences, Stores, &c., and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases to his patrons.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

New Westminster, April 27th, 1861. my9

Government Assay Office,

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

April 4th, 1861.

ASSAYS OF GOLD BULLION are made on the following terms, and under the following conditions:—

1. A receipt will be given to the Depositor for the exact gross weight of his deposit.

2. The resulting ingot will be delivered to any party returning the aforesaid receipt, whether the Depositor or any one else, and the party returning the receipt will be required to cancel it by his signature at the time of receiving the ingot.

3. Each ingot will be stamped with its *number*, corresponding to its number in the official records, with its *weight*, in ounces and decimals of ounces, its *fineness* in thousandths, and its *value* in dollars and cents: also with a Government cipher, a crown encircled by the words, "BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT ASSAY"; thus:



and the clip corner will be protected by a small crown impressed on the face of it.

4. With each ingot will be given a certificate, signed by a Government officer, of the weight of the deposit before melting; its weight after; the fineness; the charge for assaying; and the value in dollars and cents.

5. For all bars not exceeding 50 ounces in weight, a charge of seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) sterling will be made, and for every additional 10 ounces or fraction of same, one shilling and six pence (1s. 6d.).

All clips are retained in the Government Assay office; but on bars not exceeding 10 ounces in weight, allowance will be made off the assay charge, for the value of the clip.

N. B.—Bars assayed at this office, or DUST, may be exchanged for American coin, at the current market rates.

ASSAYS OF ORES are made at the charge of One Pound (£1.) for each specimen experimented upon.

FOR A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ANY MINERAL, Two Pounds (£2.) is the charge.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET.

P. S.—Useful geological specimens, whether metallic or not, if accompanied by a note of the locality where found, position with regard to other rocks, altitude, dip, &c., &c., will be thankfully received by me.

apr4 W. D. G.

MILK.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his customers, and the public, that, until further notice, he will furnish milk at the rate of six bits per gallon.

S. W. HERRING.

Herring's Ranche, 2nd April, 1861. t-c

NEW TIN SHOP.

CHARLES CATO, worker in Tin, Copper, Zinc and Lead, has commenced business in Mr. Kennedy's building, on Columbia street, where he solicits a share of the public patronage. ap25

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT F. COOPER, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned for settlement, on or before the first day of July next, or the same will be barred.

WM. H. WOODCOCK,
Executor of the Estate of Robert F. Cooper, deceased.
New Westminster, April 23d, 1861. ap25

FOR SALE.

4 cases West India Turtle Soup, genuine article.

ap25 1m WM. H. WOODCOCK.

New Advertisements.

G. SUTRO & CO.,

TOBACCONISTS,

Importers and Dealers in

FINE HAVANA CIGARS,

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, &c., Yates, street, Victoria, V. I. ap18 1y

MARTIN BROTHERS,

Wholesale Grocers,

11 WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

S. MARTIN

Having returned from San Francisco with a new and well selected stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Is now prepared to supply his old friends and patrons with goods in his line at the Lowest Market Rates.

In store and for sale, ex recent arrivals, 400 mats China Rice; 60 ½-bbls Pork; 20 bbls brine Hams; 10 bbls Barber's Hams; 10 fkns Butter; 20 kegs Lard; 25 ½-bbls Dried Apples; 25 ½-bbls do; 25 chests Black Tea; 10 cases fresh Tomatoes; 10 cases Preserved Limes (in glass); 10 kegs Pearl Barley; 15 boxes Castile Soap; and a general assortment of CASE GOODS. Also, a lot of Dates, Walnuts, Raisins and Figs.

☞ All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

S. MARTIN, Victoria.
A. MARTIN, San Francisco. ap25

JUST RECEIVED,

At the Colonial Book Store,

AN assortment of Musical Instruments, with Music Books suited for learning, consisting of Violins, Banjos, Concertinas, and Accordeons. Also, a splendid assortment of Pocket Knives, by the best makers, Sandpaper of every description, Billiard chalk, and Cue leather.

ap25 S. T. TILLEY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received for the erection of **Christ Church**, Hope, up to May 10th. Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of the Lands and Works, New Westminster, and at the Court House, Hope. The lowest Tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders to be addressed to P. O'Reilly, Esq., J. P., or Rev. A. D. Pringle, Hope. Church to be fully completed, and to be subject to inspection and approval, by July 1st.

A. D. PRINGLE.

Hope, April 22d, 1861.

N. B. Lumber for the Church will be furnished at $25 per M feet. ap25.

CHRIST CHURCH, HOPE.

TIME allowed for the completion of the above Church at Hope, is extended to July 10th. Tenders to be sent in, as stated in the former advertisement, by May 10th.

A. D. PRINGLE.

Hope, April 29th, 1861. m2.

THE B. C. & V. S. N. CO'S

Fast Running and Favorite Steamer

COL. MOODY,

Is now making regular trips direct to HOPE and YALE, connecting at the mouth of Harrison River with the splendid steamer MARIA, carrying freight and passengers direct to Douglas, at the lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply on board.

WM. IRVING, Master.

ap11

PICKETT & CO.,

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND,

Importers and Commission Merchants, Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,

—ALSO—

Agent for the "The Merchant Line" of Sailing Vessels between San Francisco, Victoria, and Ports on Puget Sound. apr4-6m

RYCKMAN & MARKS,

wholesale dealers and importers of

FINE ENGLISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN LIQUORS,

Wharf-street, opposite Yates, Victoria, V. I.

r2ma8-1m

COLONIAL HOTEL

—AND—

BILLIARD SALOON

GOVERNMENT STREET,

VICTORIA, V. I.

ap11 P. GRELLEY.

PAINTER & CO.,

Practical Printers, and Dealers in

Type, Presses, Printing Materials,

Ink, Paper, Cards, &c.,

510 Clay Street, above Sansome,

J. B. PAINTER
J. M. PAINTER
T. P. PAINTER
ap18 1y

San Francisco.

☞ Offices fitted out with dispatch.

CHARLES F ROBBINS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER in Type, Presses, Printing Material, Inks, Card stock, &c., Nos. 111 and 113 Clay street, San Francisco. ap18 1y

H. WATERS, TINSMITH, &c.,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

INFORMS the Traders and Miners of Fraser River that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds of camping utensils, in Tin, Iron, and Copper, fit for Miners and Family use.

Also, Gutters and Leaders.

Job Work promptly attended to ap11 3m

Government Advertisements.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
15th April, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the Buoys at the entrance of Fraser River have been replaced. The following "Notice to Mariners" has been prepared by Captain Richards, of Her Majesty's Surveying Ship Hecate, and is herewith published for general information.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

FRASER RIVER.

1. A spar Buoy 35 feet long, painted red, is moored in 12 feet at low water, S.S.W., one cable off the south Sand Head, which dries at low water. This Buoy can be seen from 2 to 3 miles.

From it Garry Bush (leading tree) bears N.N.E.
Point Grey, N.N.W. ½ W.
Extreme of Trees on Point Roberts, E. by S.
Portier Pass or Cowichen Gap, S.W. by W.

2. On the north side of the channel are placed six Buoys similar, but somewhat smaller than the one off the south Sand Head. They are about three-fourths of a mile apart, some of them less. All these Buoys are moored in 11 feet at low water.

3. The outer Buoy on the north side of the channel is somewhat within the north Sand Head, as the ground there is not good for holding. It is painted black and white in 6 feet horizontal bands, and bears from the red Buoy on south Sand Head N.N.W, distant 7 cables. The second Buoy on the north side is painted black and white in short horizontal bands.

The 3rd Buoy.....is.....All Black,
" 4th " " White and Black Top,
" 5th " " White with Red Top,
" 6th " " Black and White Vertical [Stripes.

To enter the Sand Heads, the south Sand Head red Buoy should not be approached within half a mile, until it bears N.N.E., when it is in one with Garry Bush. Then steer N. ½ W., or for the outer Buoy on the north side until mid channel between them, when steer in about N.N.E., leaving all the northern Buoys on the left hand, and passing them about a cable's length or less. From a cable off the inner Buoy, steer for Garry Point.

At the very lowest springs the least water is 11 feet, and this only in one spot off the 4th Buoy from the Sand Heads.

At ordinary half tides 17 or 18 feet, and at high water nothing less than 22 or 23 feet will be found in this spot.

From the eastern entrance of the Plumper Pass the Sand Head bears N. by W. ½ W., distant 11 miles. Vessels bound for the river from Point Roberts' direction, should not bring the extreme of the trees on that point to bear southward of east, which will clear the edge of the Roberts' bank.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Captain,
H. M. Surveying Ship "Hecate."

GILMORE & LINTON,

TAILORS,

New Westminster, British Columbia.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of New Westminster, and the upper country, that they have made arrangements to carry on the business of Tailoring, in all its branches, on Columbia street, next to the Printing Office, where they hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Goods constantly received by every steamer.

They have also on hand an excellent assorted stock of French and English Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Doeskins, Fancy Vest Patterns of Silk Velvet, Plush, Corded Silk, Fancy Tweeds, Single-milled Cashmeres, etc., which will be made to order, in the most approved and best style, and at moderate prices for cash.

Repairing and Cleaning done at the shortest notice.

They have on hand a choice selection of custom-made Clothing, and parties desiring such will do well to give them a call, as necessary alterations will be made, in order to procure a good fit, free of charge.

All orders from the upper country will receive prompt attention.

GILMORE & LINTON.

New Westminster, May 1, 1861. m2

A CARD.

WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK, wholesale dealer in Wines, Liquors, &c., Scott's Wharf, New Westminster.

☞ No drayage or wharfage on goods purchased for upriver trade. fe13-tc

COLONIAL HOTEL

—AND—

RESTAURANT,

COLUMBIA STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Private Rooms on reasonable terms.

ap11 F. GRELLEY.

S. E. CRAIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE—Opposite Colonial Restaurant, Columbia-street

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

YALE STEAM NAVIGATION CO., "LIMITED."

NOTICE.—All Parties having claims against the above Company, must forward a detailed account of their claim to the office of the Company, at Yale, within thirty days from the date of this notice, or be forever disallowed.

Also, all parties indebted to the Company must settle their accounts within thirty days from date of this notice, or proceedings will be taken for collection of the same.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGH NELSON, Secretary.

Yale, B. C., April 26th, 1861. m2-2

E. STEPHENS,

SURVEYOR AND LAND AGENT,

Columbia street, New Westminster.

ap25

BALLOU'S EXPRESS,

CONNECTING WELLS, FARGO, & CO. AT VICTORIA;

CONVEYS letters, parcels, packages, and treasure
To all points on Fraser River and the Lakes;
To Shimilkomeen and Rock Creek, weekly;
To Alexander, Quesnelle River, and Carriboo;
Does a General Commission Business;
Makes Collections;
Makes advances on Merchandise;
Makes advances for Duties, (limited time);
INSURES TREASURE;
Will Forward or Store in Bond all kinds of merchandise—act as General Agent for Shippers,
&c., &c., &c.
Office on Liverpool-street, New Westminster, and with Wells, Fargo, & Co., Victoria.
GEORGE FRYE, Agent,
New Westminster.

TEAMING.

ORDERS left at my store will receive prompt attention. Charges moderate.
J. HERKIMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED will constantly be supplied with all kinds of Liquors, Wines, Brandies, Cordials, Bitters, &c., &c., &c., in bulk and case, which will be sold at reasonable prices.
☞ All articles sold will be as represented.
fe13-2m WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

FOR SALE.

50 cases Old Tom Gin,
20 " Sachem Bitters,
20 baskets Champaigne—E. Cliquot.
feb13-1m WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

FOR SALE AND TO ARRIVE.

200 bbls. Flour—Tumwater Mills, Olympia.
feb13-2w WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

VALENTINE HALL,

CONVEYANCER, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT.

OFFICE—COLUMBIA-STREET,
New Westminster, B. C.

LUMBER.

CONSTANTLY on hand in the New Westminster Lumber Yard a large assortment of

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

—ALSO—

DOORS AND WINDOWS OF ALL SIZES.

Bills of Lumber cut on the shortest notice, and orders from the interior promptly attended to.
J. A. R. HOMER.
New Westminster, Feb. 12th 1861.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

MARY-STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY

☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired.
W. WOODMAN.
New Westminster Feb. 1861. fy 12-1m.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all absentee or non-resident holders of lots in this city, that unless they clear all logs, brush, or other inflammable matter from their lots, on or before the first day of May next, proceedings will be taken against such parties according to law.
By order of the Municipal Council.
VALENTINE HALL,
New Westminster, Feb. 25th, 1861. Town Clerk.

FOR SALE.

100 bags Barley,
30 bbls S. I. Molasses,
40 cases Porter,
30 cases Ale,
12 cases Ale, 2 dozen each,
1000 English Fire Bricks, by
ap25 4w WM. H. WOODCOCK.

THE UNDERSIGNED will be in receipt from Portland Oregon,
Hams, Lard, Bacon,
Butter, Oregon Cider, and other articles
of Oregon produce, which will be sold at a small advance.
fe13-1m WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

SAFES! SAFES!



F. TILMAN,
90 Battery-street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

SOLE AGENT for Tilton & McFarland's celebrated Fire-proof and Burglar Safes. This safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these safes have been subjected to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; It requires the key and combination to open the safe. If the key should be abstracted from the owner, it would be perfectly useles to the possessor without his knowledge of the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head.
To those in want of a reliable safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the the market.
☞ A large assortment on hand and to arrive.
F. TILMAN.
ap11 90 Battery st., San Francisco.

NOTICE.

HARRIS & Co., Butchers, Cattle dealers, &c., Queen's Market, Victoria, V. I., and Queen's Market, New Westminster, B. C.,
Are prepared to furnish Families, Hotels, and Traders in general, with all kinds of fresh meat and vegetables of the best quality, and at the lowest rates. Also will furnish parties residing in the upper country, say Langley, Hope, Yale, Douglas, &c., with all kinds of live stock. Orders received will be punctually attended to.
fe13-tc

SETH T. TILLEY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

COLUMBIA-STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

Has on hand, and is receiving by every steamer, an assortment of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NOVELS,
Bound books of Poetry, Fiction, and Standard works, a large assortment of Bibles, Wesleyan Hymn Books, and English Prayer Books.
ALSO
a large assortment of Blank cards, Visiting cards and printer's blank foolscap, Letter paper of all descriptions, Note paper of every size and quality, a great variety of Blank Books, Memorandums, Pass and cargo books and diaries for 1861, and almost every article in the Book and Stationery line.
The latest Newspapers of the day are received from England and United States. They can also be obtained from almost any part of the world if required.
Arrangements are also made to get papers from Canada and other Eastern provinces by every mail. Any periodical published in Great Britain or America can be had by leaving an order at the Book store of
SETH T. TILLEY.
New Westminster, Feb. 12th 1861. 1m

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Mountain Dew Whiskey, in cases of 1 doz. each
Sir R. Barnett's Old Tom Gin
China Sugao, No. 1
Black Tea, via London
Clothing, Scotch made, in suits, &c.
List cloth and Strouds
Corned Beef, in bbls. of 200 lbs
Timothy Hay, &c., &c.
W. E. CORMACK,
feb13-tc Opposite the Custom House.

SUTTON & HELMERING,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, AND SEGARS.

The best Wines and Liquors are constantly kept, and the Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in this colony.
Fort Hope, March 21, 1861. tc

NEW WESTMINSTER BOARDING HOUSE,

—BY—

WILLIAM CLARKSON,

On the corner of Mary and Columbia-streets,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Board $7.00 per week—Board and Lodging $10.00 per week.—Single Meals 50 cents.
Parties furnishing their own beds—Board and Lodging $8.50 per week.
Single or double rooms to let at from $5.00 to $12.50 per month. fe21-1y

COALS! COALS! COALS!!!

DIRECT FROM NANAIMO in any quantity to suit purchasers. For Sale by
J. T. SCOTT
all-tc Pioneer Wharf.

PIONEER SALOON.

MR. J. T. SCOTT has the pleasure of informing his old friends and the traveling public that he is still to be found at the old stand, corner of Lytton-square, where the thirsty are invited to call and try a sample of his Wines, Ales, and Liquors, which he flatters himself are as good as can be produced in the colony.

RETREAT—NORTH CAMP.

FRED HOWSON & J. HILLIARD beg to return their sincere thanks to their old friends and travelling public for the patronage hitherto bestowed on them. Their saloon has been fitted up in a neat and comfortable manner; the best wines, ales, liquors, and cigars always on hand. fe21-1m

FOR SALE.

5 casks Claret,
5 " White Wine,
Genuine and of good quality.
fe13-1m WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

BLIZZARD!

FRANK G. RICHARDS informs his old friends and the public generally that he has just opened the above superb saloon, on the Liverpool Wharf, New Westminster, where those who favor him with a call will find a stock of the choicest

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

Also one of the best BILLIARD SALOONS on the coast.
New Westminster, March 21st, 1861. 1m

RAMAGE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, ETC.,

Columbia-street, New Westminster.

A select assortment of fine English gold and silver Watches, from the best makers, always on hand.
Native gold-manufactured into rings, etc., on the shortest notice.
Watchwork carefully attended to with dispatch.

NOTICE.

AS we are about closing our business in New Westminster, parties interested will please address all communications intended for us to our house of Reinhart, Mayer & Co., Victoria, V. I.
MAYER, REINHART & CO.
New Westminster, March 28th, 1861. 1m.

ERNEST PEICHT.

BREWER,

COLUMBIA-STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

E. B. HOLT,

JOINER, CONTRACTOR, &c.

PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS

furnished, and work surveyed on reasonable terms.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAKERY AND GENERAL PROVISION STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in opening out his new premises would inform his customers and the public generally that he will keep constantly on hand, in addition to all kinds of Bread, Biscuit, and Pies, a large and complete stock of Family Groceries and Provisions, which he is prepared to sell very low. Also has on hand a large stock of the best Olympia and other brands of Flour, which he is prepared to wholesale as low as the same article can be imported.
N. B.—A number of first-class stores to let upon very reasonable terms to respectable parties.
PHILIP HICK.
Corner Columbia-st. and Lytton-square, New Westminster. feb13-tc

S. E. CRAIN, M. D.,

Columbia-street, New Westminster, B. C.,

Importer of and Wholesale and Retail dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND PERFUMERY,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN CHEMICALS.

All genuine and valuable

PATENT MEDICINES,

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Direct from the manufactures, and which he will agree to supply to the trade at VICTORIA PRICES, In quantities to suit at all times, with a light cost o importation added.
—ALSO—
in full supply, a large and select stock

DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES

Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Soap, Pomado, Hair Oils, Hair Dyes, Tablets, Hand Mirrors, Card Cases, etc., etc.,
All of which he will sell at

PRICES NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

INTERNATIONAL SALOON,

WHARF STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

THE UNDERSIGNED having fitted up this saloon in a neat and comfortable manner, now offer to their friends and the public in general the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars.
Oysters in every style, prepared by an experienced hand.
feb13-tc OLIVER & BAILEY.

CALEDONIA BRIDGE END IRON WORKS, VICTORIA.

DOUGALL & SON, Iron and Brass Founders, practical Engineers, Draughtsmen, &c. Machinery of every description made to order.
Agent in British Columbia, Mr. W. Winnard, Langley.
March 21, 1860. 3m

KEATINGS' COUGH LOZENGES.

A SAFE and certain remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other affections of the throat and chest. In incipient Consumption, Asthma, &c., they are unfailing. Being free from any hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child.
The following is an extract from a letter received from New Zealand.

'Auckland, N. Z., Nov. 19, 1858.

* * A lady to whom I gave some of your invaluable Cough Lozenges, and likewise several members of her family, who were troubled with severe coughs and colds, (especially the youngest child, who had a hard croupy cough) have experienced great relief, and speak of them in the highest terms. One of my children, too, who was troubled in a like manner, has taken them with the greatest advantage. On account of their pleasant taste, children will readily take them, when they will not take other medicines. I may add that the lady above referred to, informed me that she had frequently purchased them, when residing in India, of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay."

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, 79, St Paul's Chuch-yard London. Retailed by all Druggists and Patent Medicine vendors, in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES," are engraven on the government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Agent for Vancouver Island, A. M. SEARBY.
jan19-3m Victoria.

TRUETT, JONES, & ARRINGTON,

60, FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

WHOLESALE DEALERS and Importers of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, and every article in his line.
Dealers who may favor us with orders, may rest assured that we will endeavor to give satisfaction in the article, and dispatch in forwarding. n19-tc

QUINCY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Largest CLOTHING Establishment In the Union!
Prices fixed at New York Rates, Goods Custom Made.
Known Throughout the State as Unrivalled in this line.
Established in the Pioneer Days of California.
And now Occupying the Largest Salesroom in San Francisco.
Strangers visiting the city will find this one of the
FEATURES OF THE PLACE,
And the Only Clothing Mart at Atlantic Prices.
ITS CUSTOMERS, San Diago to Shasta,
Send their orders to this FAMOUS EMPORIUM.
The direcrion is QUINCY HALL Nos. 147, 149 and 151, Washington Street, Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

MER. W. S. KIRKLAND & CO.,

AGENTS,
7, King William Street, Strand,
LONDON, ENGLAND,

BEG to call the attention of readers of English newspapers in Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and California to the advantage of subscribing to the "Evening Mail" newspaper, which is a reprint published three times a week, of all the leading articles, essays, correspondents' letters, and news of "The Times" London newspaper, everything but the advertisements, and can be sent *post free* to all parts of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and California, via the United States, for £1 1s per quarter, or £4 per annum, paid in advance; thus being "The Times' at HALF PRICE.
Subscriptions received at the office of the "British Columbian," New Westminster, British Columbia. m2-1y

J. A. WEBSTER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, and will receive by every steamer, a large and varied assortment of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

consisting of
English Domestic Goods, English Dress Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Woollen and Merino Under Garments, Plaids, Scarfs, and Mufflers,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Handkerchiefs,
English Baltic Shirts (assorted colors),
Towels and Towelling,
Haberdashery,
&c., &c., &c.
A splendid lot of

CLOTHING,

MADE IN THE LATEST LONDON AND NEW YORK FASHION

comprising
Fine Black Dress Coats, Fine Black Frock Coats
Fine Black Sack Coats, Business Coats,
Raglans, Shooting Jackets,
Riding Jackets, Extra Fine Overcoats,
Extra Heavy Overcoats, Fine Black Pants,
Fine Cassimere Pants, English Doeskin Pants,
English Tweed Pants, Scotch Tweed Pants,
Plain and Sporting Vests
Plush "
Velvet "
Satin "
Cassimere "
Tweed "
HATS AND CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY.
—ALSO—
An extensive assortment of
Fine Water-proof Calf Dress Boots, Fine Water-proof Double-soled Calf Dress Boots, English Balmorals, English Water Tights, English Napoleon Riding Boots, English Shooting Boots, English Water-proof Leggings. India Rubber Boots and Shoes, Good English Mining Boots, Heavy Napoleon Nailed Boots, Heavy English Kip Boots.
A full assortment of
LADIES' BOOTS AND GAITERS,
among which will be found
Ladies' English Prunella Gaiters,
" English Double Sole Calf Gaiters,
" " Kid Gaiters,
" " Dancing Slippers,
" Leather and Carpet Slippers,
" India Rubber Over Shoes.
—ALSO—
Children's English Balmorals,
" " Kip Boots,
" " Anklets,
" " Bootees.
☞ Please call and examine.
J. A. WEBSTER,
Columbia-street, New Westminster.
dec22-1m

THE BLESSING OF HEALTH

BY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Why are Diseases so Fatal in Tropical Climates?
Merely because we prescribe for their effect, instead of their cause, and try to relieve symptoms instead of triking at their root. The action of these Pills is precisely the reverse. They expel from the secretive organs and the circulation the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay; and the basis of disease being removed, its manifestations vanish. While ordinary remedies only afford a temporary respite to the sufferer, whereas these Pills annihilate the disorder.

Ill Health in Hot Countries.
Frequently arises from nervous disorders affecting the action of the heart and deranging the whole animal economy; these fine Pills will restore the nervous system however deranged, and bring back health and spirits when all other medicine has failed.

Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Frequently lead to the worst phases of human suffering, yet how many in the East and West Indies, and most of our Foreign Possessions, are thus afflicted, unknowing the means of cure placed within their grasp; such should take a few boxes of these Pills according to the directions given in the books, and their ailments will quickly leave them.

Dropsical Swellings and Tires of Life.
This is a most disastrous period in woman's history it destroys thousands, the whole of the gross humors collect together, and like a tide sweep away health and life itself, if not timely and powerfully checked. The most certain remedy for all these dangerous symptoms is Holloway's Pills. Armed with this great antidote, the fiery ordeal is passed through, and the sufferer is once more restored to the possession of unimpaired health. These Pills are equally efficacious in all female complaints, and obstructions at the dawn of womanhood.

Stomach and Liver Complaints.
These are complaints of the million, particularly to those in warm latitudes; few escape them; and, if neglected, they lead to innumerable dangerous maladies But why neglect them when Holloway's Pills will eradicate them as certainly as water extinguishes fire? They relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time. They are admitted by virtue of special decrees into the dominions of despotism, and thus have become a great household remedy.

Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.
These famous Pills should be taken once or twice a week by all classes in this part of the world, by which means, none need fear the attacks of these direful scourges.

A Word to Females.
The local debility and irregularities which are the special annoyance of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shortens life, are relieved for the time being and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alterative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Lumbago
Colics	Fits	Piles
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Inflammation	Secondary Sympt
Dysentery	Tumours	Tic Douloureux
Venereal Affections	Worms of all kinds	Ulcers
		Weakness, from whatever cause.
		&c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London. also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
CURTIS & MOORE, Agents, Yates-st., Victoria.

PIONEER FRUIT STORE.

SOKOLOSKY & LEWIN beg leave to inform the public that they keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Oregon fruits, confectionaries, cigars, tobaccos, pipes, toys, Yankee notions, &c.
Also,—a complete assortment of Family Groceries.
N. B.—They are prepared to wholesale cigars and tobaccos, to which they call the attentionof the up-river trade. feb14-1m

DR. ROSENBAUM'S STOMACH BITTERS!

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Loss of Appetite or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid action of the Stomach or Bowels.

All of these diseases you will soon be relieved of, by use of these Bitters, as per directions on the Bottles. This great anti-dyspeptic is the result of profound and elaborate study of one of the most celebrated physicians of the present century, in the accomplishment of which he has spent both time and money. We do not hesitate to affirm that where Dr. Rosenbaum's Stomach Bitters are used, a case of Fever and Ague cannot occur. It has been analyzed by the most scientific chemists in the Medical Faculty, and is now prescribed by nine-tenths of the Physicians of the land. Try them—test them—on your constitution, and go your way rejoicing.
Are you dyspeptic?—take these Stomach Bitters.
Are you bilious?—try one of these bottles and be relieved at once.
Are you annoyed by indigestion or constipation?—remove the cause by a free use of the Bitters.
Have you fever and ague?—cure and prevent this destroying disease by the free use of these Bitters.
The superiority of these Bitters has induced many to put up a spurious article. To prevent deception in future, each cork will be branded, "N. B. JACOBS & Co." And the labels will bear our own signature, without which, none are genuine.
CAUTION.—Consumers of Rosenbaum's Bitters are cautioned against the many counterfeits now afloat in the market, and especially against a cheap and worthless article called Rosenschi's Bitters, put up in this by Messrs. Turner Bro.'s, with the avowed intention of preying on the well-earned reputation of Rosenbaum's Bitters, as a remedial agent in all cases of Dyspepsia and similar diseases. The genuine Rosenbaum has our name branded on each cork, and our signature on each label.
N. B. JACOBS & Co., Proprietors
m21-6m Sansome st., corner Commercial.

ASTONISHING REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

It Expels Disease!
It is said that all productions of human skill have their day, and are superseded by new inventions or discoveries. Not so with this remedy. "It is not for a day, but for all time, and in all countries." And Why? Because it strikes at the generic root of all diseases in the blood, and medical art can accomplish nothing beyond that. The Ointment, penetrating through flesh and fibre, like water through a porous substance, reaches the germ or disease, such as scrofula, erysipelas, cancer, tumor, and all eruptive and ulcerous discharges in the circulation, and eradicates the taint at once and forever in this climate.

Bad Legs.
This Ointment will cure any case of Bad Leg even if of twenty years standing, or however hard or discolored the flesh may be, or if swollen the size of a person's body, provided the Ointment is well rubbed into the whole of the parts affected twice a day in large quantities, and the parts kept covered with linen rags thickly spread with the Ointment; from this mode of treatment, a plentiful discharge of unhealthy humor will follow, until the wounds are all healed on the leg, or other parts assume their natural appearance.

Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.
The most inveterate cases of bad legs, scrofulous, or other sores, are cured, if of 20 years standing, by the joint use of the Ointment and Pills. The effect of this unrivalled remedy upon virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and prond flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete, are safe as well as permanent. It has a wonderful effect in the cure of sores occasioned by mosquetos, sandflies, or giggers.

Piles.
This Ointment will cure the worst cases of Piles if used according to the printed directions even if of 20 years standing.

Eruptions on the Skin.
Blotches, pimples, dry eruptions, and all irritations of the skin, fade and disappear after a few applications of Holloway's Ointment. In these cases brisk friction is indispensable. Many of the ordinary eruptions are caused by suppressed perspiration, and as this penetrating unguent at once opens the pores, and invigorates the absorbents, it dissipates the inflammation by a double process. Ladies whose faces or arms are disfigured by cutaneous diseases, may readily remove the blemish and restore to the skin its natural tint, flexibility, and softness, by the use of this safe but powerful counter-irritant.

King's Evil, Fever Sores.
In cases of King's Evil where medicinal waters, lotions, and every recipe of pharmacopœia have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas.
These are among the mostterrible and agonizing diseases, yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing antidote to pain and inflammation.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs.	Contracted and	Scalds.
Bad Breasts.	Stiff Joints.	Sore Nipples.
Burns.	Elephantiasis.	Sore-throats.
Bunions.	Fistulas.	Skin-diseases.
Bite of Mosquetoes and Sand-Flies.	Gout. Glandular Swellings.	Scurvy. Sore-heads.
Coco-bay.	Lumbago.	Tumors.
Chiego-foot.	Piles.	Ulcers.
Corns (soft).	Rheumatism.	Wounds.
Cancers.		Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.
CURTIS & MOORE, Agents,
Yates-street, Victoria, V. I.

TO LEASE—Lots suitable for business purposes.
J. A. R. HOMER

JOB PRINTING,

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Books, Bill Heads,
Pamphlets, Circulars,
Cards, Posters,
Handbills, Labels,
&c., &c., &c.,

Executed at the most moderate charges, in the neatest manner, and with the utmost dispatch,
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